

SPORTS

A scene from a Moscow European rugby championship between last-year silver medalists, the USSR and third-placed Italy. The USSR struggled hard to prevail 15-13. In their kick-off game in Romania the USSR lost 12-10 to the hosts. Next May and June they will take on France, Portugal and Tunisia.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



Ice-hockey marathon nearly half way through

The first half of the national ice-hockey top division championship is drawing to a close. The top ten of 12 clubs to continue the struggle for the medals will emerge after five rounds by November 29, which marks the end of the second stage.

The "breath" of the finish has made competition still more acute, for the situation is such that eight of 12 clubs have a "chance" to find themselves outside the top ten. So the leaders have to go all out to beat their less titled opponents.

Even defending champions CAC seem to be somewhat played out, which was felt, specifically, in their game with Riga Dynamo, for whom this is the best season yet in their career. In that 17th round game CAC lost 2-3 at home in Moscow, their first defeat of the season. Riga's budding goalkeeper Samoilov seems quite reliable.

Meeting Spartak, Moscow Dynamo were 0-3 behind after the first period but came back to edge the opponents 5-4.

After 17 rounds CAC led with 31 points, followed by Moscow and Riga Dynamos with 25 and 21 points respectively.

Chivalrous conduct

Young Polish weightlifter Dariusz Zawadzki has won the annual award as the most "chivalrous sportsman" of the year. Presenting the award, UNESCO Director-General M'Bow said that at the world weightlifting junior championship in Italy Zawadzki, having secured a bronze medal, later relinquished it.

It turned out that during the weightlifting of Zawadzki and an Italian opponent who had the same total, an error was made in Zawadzki's favor, but he was the only one to notice.

Karpov on men's team championship

No sooner had the world title match between Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov ended than the first ever men's team world championship got underway on November 16 in Lucerne, Switzerland. It will end on November 28.

Until now the critical team chess event had been the world Olympiad, which could be entered by all FIDE member countries. With time it grew immensely popular, drew up to one thousand entrants at a time and, naturally, came to be based on the Swiss system.

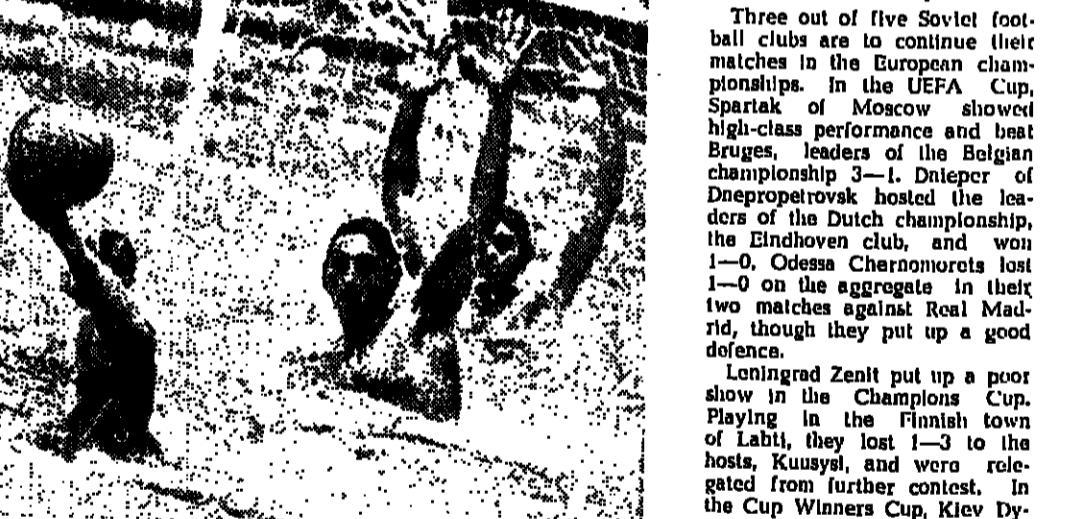
The world championship, to be held once in four years unlike the every-other-year schedule for the Olympiad, will have a round-robin format and be entered by only the world's top ten teams. Among them will be the top five on the strength of the latest world Olympiad of 1984 in Salomka, Greece and which was attended by 68 men's teams, as well as Asian, African

and European and South American champions as well as the host nation, France, which placed eighth in Salomka, will replace the US, North America's champion, and third best team in Salomka, which has refused to participate. The other participants are England, Hungary, Romania and West Germany (on the basis of their performance in Salomka), continental champions — the USSR, China, Argentina, a joint African side (no continental championship was held there) and the hosts, Switzerland.

Many top world players will attend, primarily triple world champion Karpov, who will lead the Soviet team. (Kasparov has decided on some rest following his hard win.)

This is what Karpov says about the forthcoming championship.

Many very strong teams will play in this very exciting tournament. I am proud to again



Moscow Dynamo threatening the posts of Tbilisi Dynamo in a game they won 13-8 to claim the title in the current 41st national championship.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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Kasparov: football—next to chess

After chess I like football more than all other sports. It gives me positive emotions and helps in warming up for difficult chess tournaments. This is what the new world champion, Garry Kasparov, told the press on the artificial pitch of the Moscow CAC football and athletics complex which recently hosted a most exciting game between Moscow sports writers and a team which helped Kasparov during his match with Karpov.

Kasparov himself was the centre forward. The game tied 3-3, with Kasparov netting all

the goals for his side.

I try, as best I can, not to miss football games, both domestic and international, said in the age of 12 I joined the Spartak sport society and I'm surely its loyal member. I am very happy that the national football team has entered us world cup finals.

Vladimir Malinin

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CIA HIRELINGS READYING FOR A NEW INVASION

MANAGUA. CIA mercenaries are getting ready for a new armed invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras to disrupt the harvesting of coffee crops in the republic's northern areas. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stressed speaking on the radio and TV programme "Facing the Nation". He noted that the aggressive and terrorist policies of the US administration destabilized the situation in all Central American nations and undermined their economies.

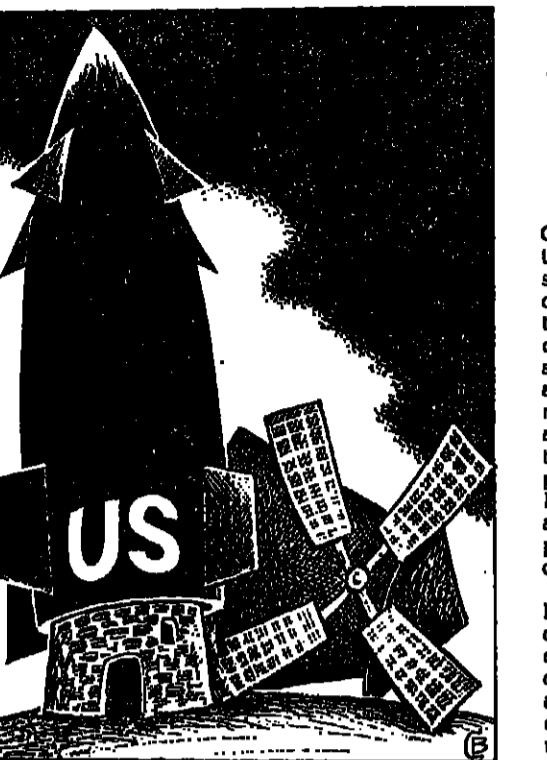
To get its end, the US has occupied Honduras and turned it into a beachhead for terrorist actions by CIA mercenaries against Nicaragua. Recently, Ortega pointed out, another several thousand paid terrorists graduated from military camps in Honduras. They will be used not against the Sandinist Popular Army, which they are too feeble to challenge; the CIA is training and arming them to the teeth to murder Nicaraguan farmers, burn down cooperatives, schools, hospitals and kindergartens, he emphasized.

ANGLO-IRISH AGREEMENT

Sheffield, England and Ireland signed an agreement on supervision of Northern Ireland's affairs in a small Northern Irish town of Hillsborough near Belfast. It provides for creation of a so-called intergovernmental conference within which members of the English and Irish cabinets of ministers will discuss political, legal and administrative problems relating to Northern Ireland.

The agreement specifies that it will strive to ensure peace and stability in Northern Ireland, create a new climate of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both countries and improve coordination in fighting terrorism.

At the same time, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stressed that the agreement by no means indicated England's renunciation of full sovereignty over Northern Ireland. An intergovernmental conference and other bodies to be created by this agreement will have consultative functions whereby Ireland will have the chance only to air her views and make proposals.



The old windmill in the Netherlands replaced with a "new structure".

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

ILO to consider human rights violations in West Germany

Geneva. The International Labour Organization has set up a commission to investigate a complaint against the so-called "ruling concerning radical democracy" in force in West Germany. This ruling, which passed by the Prime Minister of the West German lands in 1972, forbids government offices to employ people with progressive views. As a result of the anti-democratic practices of "bans on professions", hundreds upon hundreds of working people have been denied their human rights. On the basis of this notorious ruling, the local authorities have launched a campaign of persecution against the democratic forces, including the participants of the anti-war movements and all those whose political views go against the official line.

A sharp protest against this anti-democratic practice has been made by the World Federation of Trade Unions. Last year, it lodged the above complaint with the ILO which is now being investigated.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri BASHKIN

Abettors of apartheid

Why do many Western states verbally criticizing and denouncing the Pretoria apartheid regime continue secretly or openly to cooperate with it?

In the first place, South Africa is a vast storehouse of gold, platinum, diamonds, uranium, coal and other strategic raw materials needed by Western monopolies profiting from an unprecedently arms race. To renounce all this only for the sake of some "rights for blacks" hardly suits transnational corporations and the military industrial complex. France, for instance, is a major importer of South African coal, let alone the US which, between 1980 and 1983 received from Pretoria 61 per cent of its cobalt, 55 per cent chrome, 40 per cent platinum, and 39 per cent manganese imports besides huge consignments of vanadium and titanium mainly used by the Pentagon. One of the more outspoken advocates of "constructive engagement" with South Africa, the US Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker, has repeatedly stressed that South Africa, in terms of rare metals, is of the same importance for the US as Saudi Arabia which supplies it with oil.

This is why Western sanctions are so insignificant as to cause any harm to the South African

racists. In the admission of the US president's cooperation between Washington and Pretoria has become still more active. In fact, these economic sanctions only cement Western ties with South Africa, for they never infringe on the cardinal interests of transnational corporations.

Monopolies in Britain, the US, West Germany, France, Sweden, Japan, and elsewhere have long become entrenched in South Africa, holding on to 70 per cent of all investments in the country's key industries. The total investment of the 350 American companies now operating in South Africa is more than 14 billion dollars. In the gold-mining industry alone Washington controls 25 per cent of the shares, and American capital annually grows by hundreds of millions of dollars.

The US example is a good stimulant for other Western nations. The British share is 12 billion pounds, and the West German's 5 billion marks.

While critical of apartheid and formally supporting sanctions against it, France, in fact, is expanding economic ties with the racists, according to "L'Humanité". Last year France's trade with the apartheid regime reached 10 billion francs — an increase of 23 per cent, accord-

Opposition to Pinochet grows

Planned terrorism

(Continued from page 1)

The main reason why the South African racist regime is full of vitality is the political, economic, and military assistance it receives from imperialist forces, particularly the United States. This is a violation of UN decisions to give qualified assistance to the African regime as a means of combating apartheid crimes.

In the Security Council United States and Britain are working against the application of comprehensive measures against South Africa.

The apartheid regime poses a threat to universal peace and security, said Igor Ushakov, Vice-President of the World Association of Lawyers. His rights are regularly violated in South Africa. The documents in that country can be regarded as internal legislation. They are of concern to countries and peoples since they constitute planned terrorism, an act of genocide, a violation of ethnic minorities, and not only physical liquidation of individuals.

Yuri BASHKIN

FACTS AND EVENTS

Yuri BASHKIN

ROUND
the Soviet
Union

MORE THAN 4,000 MILLION PASSENGERS HAVE BEEN CARRIED BY THE KIEV METRO IN ITS 25 YEARS OF OPERATION. The Ukrainian capital's Metro, now 33 kilometres in length, will expand still further. In the next Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) the first stage of a new radial line will be commissioned to connect the city's centre with major housing areas on the left bank of the Dnipro River.

A MUSEUM OF THE ART OF FOLK SINGERS HAS OPENED IN THE AZERBAIJANIAN TOWN OF TAUZ. Many of these ashugs — popular singers and story-tellers — come from Tauz which has been from time immemorial famous as a centre of folk music. This gives the art of the ashugs a fresh lease on life. Very popular in Azerbaijan are traditional ashug competitions involving thousands of entrants. The winners are privileged to perform at recitals of ashug poetry in Baku.

A SERIES OF SEISMIC OBSERVATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT UNDER SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS TYPICAL OF THE LAPTEV SEA ZONE, MARKS THE BEGINNING OF REGULAR SURVEYING OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC SHELF. Despite unfavourable ice conditions and heavy winds the expedition, which henceforth will be organized annually, accomplished its work successfully.

THE MOST POWERFUL SELF-PROPELLED CRANE

A very powerful Soviet crane, MKT-250, has satisfactorily passed factory tests in Ulyanovsk (a city on the Volga River). The self-propelled crane has a boom more than 100 metres long. Its running gear is tracked at the front and wheeled at the rear, thus making the crane highly manoeuvrable.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SPACE COOPERATION PROSPECTS

In October 1980 Soviet cosmonauts held their first experiments which proved that technologies could be worked out in space, though differently than on earth, writes PRAVDA. Such trial experiments have led to a systematic study of fundamental problems. The likelihood is that space technology will soon turn into a new area of modern industry. Given the elaborateness of equipment used in such experiments, different countries attach urgency to cooperation in its development. Typical in this respect is the Soviet-Czech "Kristalizator" installation of a new generation, continues the newspaper. Its research programme was devised by specialists of the Intercosmos organization of socialist countries.

Soviet scientists joined forces with their French counterparts to develop units to meet all the contemporary requirements for conducting experiments in growing materials from the gas phase and have a high temperature-maintenance precision.

Another unit, now jointly developed by the USSR and Poland, will examine promising ways of growing, in practical terms, valuable crystals.

OXYGEN FROM THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH

IZVESTIA writes about an original hypothesis of Prof. V. Bagayev of Novosibirsk, which enabled him to draw unexpected conclusions contradicting the traditional understanding of the world we live in. After two decades during which he has been trying to explain the appearance of oxygen on our planet, he became firmly convinced that bowels of the Earth, rather than plants, are the major suppliers of oxygen. V. Bagayev believes that his hypothesis admits of experimental testing. Isotope analysis of oxygen, occasionally given

A NEW ATOMIC ICEBREAKER



The atomic icebreaker, "Rosiya", has returned to Leningrad after successfully completing its performance sea trials. The new naval giant represents the second generation of Soviet nuclear-powered vessels. It is almost an exact copy of the icebreakers "Leontii Brezhnev" (formerly "Arktika") and "Sibir". With a displacement of 23,300 tonnes, the 75,000 hp power plant is 148 metres long and 30 metres wide.

The era of atomic icebreakers was ushered in by the 44,000 hp "Svirl" built in Leningrad in 1959.

With their excellent seafaring qualities atomic icebreakers have made it possible to considerably extend navigation along the Northern Sea Route and in some Arctic areas it continues practically all year round. They are able to get through the heaviest ice and to manoeuvre freely under ice conditions inaccessible to other icebreakers. Before the Soviet atomic ice-breaking fleet was born the seafarers had the courage to penetrate into highest latitudes

only in the middle of a summer. The nuclear-power vessel "Leontii Brezhnev" was the first to reach the North Pole. Many times it got transport ships out of the most difficult ice jams.

The Northern Sea Route is the USSR's only transport artery to carry bulky cargoes to the

Arctic area. Siberia and the Far East where at accelerated rates new industries are being developed, fuel and other useful minerals are being mined and new cities are springing up. This is why so much attention is paid to the country's ice-breaking.

NEW DEPOSITS IN THE CASPIAN

The 5.5 km well in the Caspian Sea will produce 400,000 cu m of gas, hundreds of tonnes of oil and gas condensate per day. It was drilled not far from Bula Island (60 km south of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan), where new oil and gas deposits have been discovered.

In that area the average depth of wells reaches six metres and are drilled under complicated geological conditions. Deep-water extraction is gaining momentum. To further develop it a 48 km pipeline linking the oil fields with the shore has been built, thus ensuring the supply of crude oil to the coastal refinery.

A total of 24 oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Caspian Sea. Fourteen of them, including Bula-sea, are at the stage of intensive development.

Tbilisi Metro adds another line

The oil and gas fields are located on steel trestles, and in stormy weather the sea cuts them off from the continent. However oil extraction by means of automatic machines continues.

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THE HIGHEST DAM IN CENTRAL ASIA

Three stations were built along the new 7-kilometre-long line.

A passenger now needs not

more than half an hour to travel from the eastern part of the city to its north-western outskirts, where major industrial enterprises are located and mass housing construction is in full swing.

The hydroengineering complex is to go into operation during the next Five-Year Development Plan period (1986-1990) but it will already start irrigating cotton plantations next year. The Tuzla scheme, apart from irrigation, will help raise water supply of the existing stations by almost 100,000 hectare-metres.

The same. The bird evidently experienced some stress, and the electric activity in its brain rose sharply as it entered the border of the fault. In fact, the pigeon, which had flown a hundred yards or so by inertia, suddenly began to rush around aimlessly. All other pigeons which flew into the area of the fault also lost their bearings and flew higher and higher for 15 to 30 minutes until they accidentally found a way out of the place.

After leaving the area, they resumed their correct course towards their loft.

It is believed that the birds' unique navigation abilities are linked with their capacity to perceive information about distant geophysical phenomena.

The pigeon's abilities were exercised in flight over a certain area chosen by means of a satellite photograph. The photo showed an invisible deep fault. It only became possible to see it from space, which helped the seemingly independent features of the terrain into a qualitatively new and continuous picture.

The pigeon which flew at low height and which did not

see the fault reacted to it just

WOMAN—THE SOURCE OF EVERYTHING

OF INTEREST

Stones... stacked

away for a rainy day

Leningrad archaeologists have

covered a hidden treasure

by a primitive man who

lived 15-20 thousand years ago

in the banks of the Yenisei River in Siberia.

The scientists have jokingly

called their find "a leather

box with stones, currency bills"

Ad though the treasure looks

so much attractive to a

modern man — in all just ten

cases of very different shapes

and sizes — in primitive times

it was a real wealth, since all

these stones were working tools,

scrapers and ploughs, were

highly valued in that epoch.

It is supposed to be the most

ancient treasure-trove known to

man.

RAILWAY NETWORK IN SIBERIA

The 1,500 km railway line, which passes through west of Tyumen and Urengoi, was opened to passenger traffic along its whole length. Below passenger trains on this Western Siberia's major railway line reached only a halfway point Surgut, leaving passengers to travel further north by air or by winter roads through the wastes of the tundra.

Railway was laid as far as Urengoi three years ago, but could accommodate only light traffic.

Urengoi will not remain the terminal station for a long time. By the mid-1980s, the line will have been extended by another 200 km and reach Yamalo deposit, 150 km north of the Polar Circle.

Economic expediency of the Northern railway line is obvious. Long-term plans envisage a considerable increase in gas output in Western Siberia, with the emphasis being laid on the Yamburg deposit.

As the deposit is situated in the rigorous and uninhabited area, it is impossible to develop it without a reliable and all-weather system like the railway line.

Todays Sigulda is a first-class resort famous for its mineral

Places to visit



The Turaida Castle

The city of Sigulda lies in one of the picturesque spots of Latvia, on the banks of the Gauja River rapidly carrying its waters towards the sea. Sigulda is surrounded with vast forests. The origin of the city dates back to 1207 when the construction of the castle started.

Today Sigulda is a first-class resort famous for its mineral

One more Soviet drifting station in the Arctic

Participants in the high-latitude aerial expedition, started from Leningrad to the Arctic, were entrusted with task of finding an icebreaker for a new Soviet drifting station — Severny Polynes (North Pole) with the ordinal number 28, or SP-28.

Now two stations are on a scientific watch in the central Polar basin. One of them, SP-28, is located in the area of the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility (a point most distant from European, Asian, American and Greenland coasts), while the second, SP-27, is approaching

the geographical North Pole along a complex broken line. The setting up of one more floating centre of Soviet Polar science has been necessitated by the need for more accurate weather forecasts.

Participants in the high-latitude aerial expedition, started from Leningrad to the Arctic, were entrusted with task of finding an icebreaker for a new Soviet drifting station — Severny Polynes (North Pole) with the ordinal number 28, or SP-28.

Academician Boris KADOMTSEV, head of the Soviet party of the project, discusses the work being done in this field.

The history of research into controlled thermonuclear fusion is a little short of four decades.

The task has proved to be very complex, though noble, and its solution will be greatly beneficial to all mankind. To give you an idea of its efficacy in terms of energy, I would like to make one comparison: it takes a power plant 750 tonnes of coal or 400 tonnes of petrol, 250 grammes of Uranium-235 to generate 1,000,000 kilowatts daily.

A mere 34 grammes of heavy hydrogen could well replace all these types of fuel.

Deuterium-heavy hydrogen is readily available everywhere, whilst its resources are practically inexhaustible. Thermonuclear reactors are much safer than nuclear ones and have much less radioactive waste, particularly elements with longer半衰期. Control of thermonuclear fusion will help solve the energy problem for centuries to come with minimal damage to nature's ecological balance.

This goal can be achieved by creating "the starry stuff" substance — plasma — on our planet and by learning to control its processes. But how is that to be done?

In 1950 Soviet physicists proposed an interesting method of containing plasma with the help of magnetic field. The same idea was independently reached by British scientists and then by US scientists. This marked the beginning of efforts unparalleled in their scientific and technological challenge. The USSR, Britain and the US began to build various installations of this kind. It looked as if it would take just one step more to have the problem solved.

The solution of the problem is universally important. It would be only too natural to get down to it through joint efforts and for the benefit of the whole world. This was exactly the reason why the Soviet Government asked Academician Igor Kurchatov to give a lecture on "Thermonuclear Research in the USSR" in Harwell in 1956. The Soviet scholar spoke about experiments Britain was then only planning to conduct. Kurchatov called on governments and scientists the world over to join the thermonuclear research.

In 1974 the Soviet Union took another step in this direction by coming out with an initiative for an international INTOR project — the creation of an international thermonuclear reactor what Mikhail Gorbachev had in mind at the press conference. A working group of scientists from the USSR, the US, Japan and nine West European countries was set up to realize this project. The publication of a monograph — a kind of encyclopedia incorporating everything known about thermonuclear science, was the first stage of this joint work.

What is needed now is to organize, plan and carry out further research into the creation of a thermonuclear reactor. When all this is done, we strongly believe that it can be built by the end of this century. This will usher in the age of deuterium. Thermonuclear reactors for energy

VIEWPOINT

INTOR:
Soviet proposals

At a press conference during his recent visit to France, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, spoke in particular about international cooperation projected for solving the world's major scientific and technical problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

Academician Boris KADOMTSEV, head of the Soviet party of the project, discusses the work being done in this field.

The history of research into controlled thermonuclear fusion is a little short of four decades.

The task has proved to be very

complex, though noble, and its solution will be greatly beneficial

to all mankind. To give you an idea of its efficacy in terms of energy, I would like to make one comparison: it takes a power plant 750 tonnes of coal or

400 tonnes of petrol, 250 grammes of Uranium-235 to generate 1,000,000 kilowatts daily.

A mere 34 grammes of heavy

hydrogen could well replace all

these types of fuel.

Deuterium-heavy hydrogen is readily available everywhere, whilst its resources are practically inexhaustible. Thermonuclear reactors are much safer than nuclear ones and have much less radioactive waste, particularly elements with longer半衰期. Control of thermonuclear fusion will help solve the energy problem for centuries to come with minimal damage to nature's ecological balance.

This goal can be achieved by creating "the starry stuff" substance — plasma — on our planet and by learning to control its processes. But how is that to be done?

In 1950 Soviet physicists proposed an interesting method of containing plasma with the help of magnetic field. The same idea was independently reached by British scientists and then by US scientists. This marked the beginning of efforts unparalleled in their scientific and technological challenge. The USSR, Britain and the US began to build various installations of this kind. It looked as if it would take just one step more to have the problem solved.

The solution of the problem is universally important. It would be only too natural to get down to it through joint efforts and for the benefit of the whole world. This was exactly the reason why the Soviet Government asked Academician Igor Kurchatov to give a lecture on "Thermonuclear Research in the USSR" in Harwell in 1956. The Soviet scholar spoke about experiments Britain was then only planning to conduct. Kurchatov called on governments and scientists the world over to join the thermonuclear research.

In 1974 the Soviet Union took another step in this direction by coming out with an initiative for an international INTOR project — the creation of an international thermonuclear reactor what Mikhail Gorbachev had in mind at the press conference.

A working group of scientists from the USSR, the US, Japan and nine West European countries was set up to realize this project.

The publication of a monograph — a kind of encyclopedia incorporating everything known about thermonuclear science, was the first stage of this joint work.

What is needed now is to organize, plan and carry out further research into the creation of a thermonuclear reactor.

When all this is done, we strongly believe that it can be built by the end of this century. This will usher in the age of deuterium. Thermonuclear reactors for energy

1,000 Buratinos and Pinocchios



Photo by A. Medvednikov

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

MAYA PLISETSKAYA



A scene from Tchaikovsky's ballet "Swan Lake". Odette — Maya Plisetskaya.

Today there is hardly any ballerina in the world more popular than Maya Plisetskaya. Artists and sculptors make her portraits, poets dedicate their poems to her. She acts in films—and not only in ballet parts.

Characters danced by Plisetskaya are usually passionate, brilliant, with latent dramatic and romantic principles. The artistic style of her dance is profoundly original; keen in the form, with graphic pattern combined with melodiousness and rare plasticity. This is how she dances the classical parts of Odette, Raymonda and Zarema. Her Odette-Odile as well as Raymonda are striking and enchanting first of all by the plasticity of bands. Zarema is enchanting with amazing jumps. Kitri from "Don Quixote" turns the play into an enchanting and thrilling festival, a triumph of ballet art. There is no scope for the ballerinas even in such a choreographic masterpiece as "The Swan" staged by Mikhail Tsvinkin.

and she creates her own version of this unique dance and performs it at the summit of her possibilities. In this dance she displays for the first time her choreographic gift, though it had always been characteristic of this actress.

In her works she never fulfills blindly the tasks of producers, whether in "Carmen" by Alberto Alonso, or "The Fountain of Bakhchisarai" by Rostislav Zakharov. Plisetskaya gives her stage heroines her own unique wonderful and, above all, concentrated feelings of characters. Even in their death her characters are full of proud beauty, they are free from elegiac resignation before the inevitable. Such are her Swan, Carmen — impudent and mischievous, tender and tempting. There are many shades of feelings which she expresses with her dazzling and colourful dance in "Carmen-Suite". In the ballet "Spartacus" her dance seems to come down from "animated" antique frescoes and vases. The ballerina possesses a very high technique, but her acting skill makes us forget about it. She continues the best traditions of the Bolshoi Theatre, the stars of which are famous not only for virtuosity of dance but also expressiveness, the striving to penetrate the nature and soul of characters.

Plisetskaya dances not for the purity of lines, not for the sake of picturesque and sculptural poses, movements, and types, but fills them with feelings, thoughts and philosophical meaning. Therefore, each of them has latent psychological and aesthetic principles. And it is not for nothing that choreographers in various countries write ballets for her.

The fact that Plisetskaya herself is a choreographer-producer is not accidental. Yet, her Anna Karenina, and then Sea Gull are a surprise to some extent. Their choreographic images and performance itself are characterized by rather refined and not striking psychological colours, which proved to be new also in choreographic art in general and in her creative work. "Incessant quest, creative incomplacency, the striving to solve ever more complicated problems of art are characteristic of the activity of this outstanding ballerina of our time," conductor Yevgeny Svetlanov wrote about her Sea Gull. Plisetskaya did not try to "modernize" Chekhov. "Her main task was to convey the profound philosophical meaning of the play, the atmosphere of its time."

For her jubilee Maya Plisetskaya — ballerina and producer — is preparing a new work: "The Lady With the Dog", based on a story of Anton Chekhov, to the music of Rodion Shchedrin.

Margarita ANOKHINA
Photo by Andrei Stepanov

Trophy of Peace

An international competition of accordion players was recently held in the city of Caldas da Rainha. The Grand Prix — Trophy of Peace — was won by Vladimir Chugunov, 18-year-old representative of the Soviet school of performers.

Soviet performers participated for the first time in this prestigious tournament, said Sergei Kobilov, member of the competition jury and rector of the Gnessin Music Teacher Training Institute. Very pleasant, therefore, the success of our young musician. Vladimir Chugunov is

now a first-year student of the Gnessin Institute. Not long ago he underwent a course at a musical school in Elektrostal (Moscow Region), where he trained under Vladimir Bonakov, a gifted teacher and performer. While still his pupil, V. Chugunov won a Peace Cup competition held in Klingenthal. Then he scored a new success in a difficult competition involving representatives of the most famous former schools of Austria, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France and other countries.

Festival of youth plays

The 2nd all-Union youth festival of drama, musical-dramatic and children's theatres is being held in Tbilisi.

Twenty companies from 12 Union republics will show the best plays of recent years staged mainly by young producers and featuring young actors. Most plays of the festival are devoted to the heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Besides, plays about young contemporaries, as well as those dealing with international topics will be shown.



A scene from the play.

The Moscow Maly Theatre has premiered the tragedy "Phidre" by the 17th-century French playwright Jean Racine. It exposes conflicts between monarchist despotism and its victims.

The festival is going on at the K. Mardzhanishvili Drama Theatre where young actors from the Moscow Lenin Komsomol Theatre showed the first play entitled "We Are Staging an Experiment" by V. Chernykh.

One of them was organized on November 12 this year by

FACTS and EVENTS

Film Festivals. The Soviet film, "Go and See", (artistic director Elem Klimov) has received one of the main prizes at the first International film festival in Trole (Portugal). It was attended by 30 countries. The prizes also went to Brazil, USA, Japan, and Spain.

Music. Composer Vello Vormi's "Bulgarian Triptych" has been acclaimed as Estonia's most popular chorus piece of the year. The vocal piece, based on lyrics by Bulgarian poetess Elisaveta Bagryana, was incorporated into the repertoire of the mixed chorus of Estonia's Radio and TV network.

Cinemas. Film makers of Ekran creative association have begun shooting a feature publicist film "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Pages of His Life". In their 26-part epic serial they will recreate, step by step, the main stages of the great leader's revolutionary and state activities. 275 memorial pieces in Leningrad and its environs are connected with Lenin's name.

singly exported to other countries. The first consignment was purchased in 1972 by Colombia, and today, vehicles with the Uralsky trade mark run in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece, Argentina and Turkey.

Valentyn KHANOV
Photo by Alexander Zemlyanichenko

Lithuanian choir and orchestra in Moscow

Moscow performances of groups from various Soviet republics have become a tradition. Recently the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire was placed at the disposal of the symphony orchestra of the Lithuanian state philharmonic society and the Azouliukas — a choir of boys and youths.

The orchestra, the first concert of which took place in 1940, is led by well-known conductor Juozas Domarkas. Its repertoire includes the works of foreign, Russian and Soviet authors. It is the first performer of

new works by Lithuanian composers. In the interpretations of Domarkas the keen penetration into an author's idea is combined with the ability to impart to each work his personal understanding of music. The emotionality inherent in him stimulates both audiences and the performers.

The Azouliukas choir, set up in 1959, embraces several choirs made up of boys between six and eight years as well as youths. Each group has its own professional character and traditions. Boys not only go in for

Alexandra YEGIAZARIAN

WHAT'S ON!

November 19-22

THEATRES

Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy. Cinema: "Metropol" (1 Profekt Marxa). Metro Ploshchad Revolyutsii; "Zhukovskiy Revolyutsii"; 14 Arbatksaya Sq.). Metro

Winter Cherry (Lenin St., St. Petersburg, USSR).

About happiness. Today this problem is of interest not only to film makers but to sociologists, psychologists, journalists and others.

Cinema: "Udarim" (2 Serfimovicha St.), Metro Biblioteka Imeni Lenina.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Molodezhnaya Embankment, at the Voskresenskaya St.), 19-20 — "See Rossiya Hotel". 19 — A concert by the opera soloists Capov and Shcherbinina, 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 21 — Double-bill: Masagnat, "Cavallerie rusticana"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (operas), 22 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 19 — A concert by the opera soloists Capov and Shcherbinina, 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 22 — Khrennikov, "Dorofea" (opera).

FILMS

Leo Tolstoy (Gorky Film Studio, USSR), 2 parts.

Directed by Sergei Gerashchenko, the film is about the life and work of the great



Loren Miradyan of USSR (right) was the second best performer at the recent Budapest Public Casuals International competition of cellists.

BUSINESS

Soviet technologies for export

Tin ingots of 99.99 purity are manufactured by the Novosibirsk complex (Siberia) thanks to a new technology designed by Soviet scientists and engineers for the reprocessing tin-containing poor ores.

The technology is highly beneficial: in the first place both processes are completely automated; secondly tungsten, lead, bismuth and indium are extracted simultaneously. But the most important thing is that output of

high grade tin has increased 1.7 times.

At present, production capacities are being created in many countries to process raw materials with low content of tin on the basis of technological processes and equipment built on licences purchased in the Soviet Union. Good responses are coming from Mexico, Bolivia, the GDR and Australia. Firms in other countries are also showing interest.

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FOR AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

The programme of the All-Union Association Exportco at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry includes exhibitions dedicated to the development of the agroindustrial complex. Apart from major international and foreign displays such as, for example, the 1983 exhibitions — "Kombikormmash-

85" in Tashkent, "Juices and Machines" in Tbilisi, "Mountain Agriculture-85" in Yerevan, "Agritolit" and "Agroprivmont" in Moscow, the Exportco also assists in holding numerous symposia in various Soviet cities.

One of them was organized

in Tashkent on November 12 this year by

Trolley goes to India



This trolleybus made at the Uralsky Works in the town of Engels on the Volga will go to India.

Designed for Indian traffic, it has doors on the left side. It has already been tested, and in December it is to be displayed at an auto salon in Bombay.

Uralsky trolleys are increas-

ingly exported to other countries. The first consignment was purchased in 1972 by Colombia, and today, vehicles with the Uralsky trade mark run in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Greece, Argentina and Turkey.

© Hochiminh was recently the venue of a regular meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Geology. Its participants discussed the working programme for 1986-87 and decided to further expand research work in Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

© In Moscow, a protocol was recently signed on trade between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia for 1986. The USSR will supply Ethiopia with machines and equipment, oil and oil products, rolled ferrous metal, medicaments and industrial consumer goods. Import from Ethiopia covers a wide range of raw materials and products of its developing national industry.

Contacts and contracts

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